expert who testified there, who is going to testify again here and MASN had cut against us. Well, now it's been reversed by the Commissioners of the FCC in a decision that is a binding decision unless it's reversed by a higher Court, which could always happen. But right now, that is a ruling by the Commissioners, highest level you can get in the FCC. And that case says couldn't be clearer on the cost benefit test. It analyzed the situation. Your Honor may be familiar with another aspect of MASN. I think you're familiar with some of this already.

Time Warner was the cable company involved there and Time Warner alleged in that case that it had done a cost benefit analysis of the network that was claiming it was discriminated against. And based on its cost benefit analysis it didn't think the programming was worth putting on the air.

Now interestingly, in the MASN case, there was no contemporaneous

documentation to support Time Warner's

position and the lower level decisions in MASN

had ruled we're not going to trust the

decision. We don't think we're going to

credit it because it wasn't contemporaneously

6 documented.

The Commission reversed and held that there was no reason to doubt it just because it wasn't documented and that that was the reason given by the witnesses for why they had not carried the channel and that was a perfectly valid reason to give for a business because businesses are supposed to make money. They're supposed to be run for a profit, not for a loss. And cost benefit is what you're supposed to do.

Now Your Honor, you're going to see in a second this case is so much stronger for my client. We have tons of contemporaneous documentation. Mr. Phillips hates these documents. They've tried to keep some of them out of the record. They hate

them so much. In which our people documented not once, not twice, three times, my client analyzed and documented the cost benefit analysis for why Tennis Channel was not worth being carried.

In fact, two of the times they did that analysis, they actually analyzed Tennis
Channel as if they owned a piece of it. And so, how is that possible, sir? It's possible, because I think Your Honor will remember there are things called MFNs, Most Favored Nation clauses. Tennis Channel and I'm going to get into this in my prepared comments in a bit more detail.

The Tennis Channel made some offers to some other cable companies along the years of what's called equity for carriage, where in order to get carriage, they gave stock in themselves to the distributor.

Because they did that, they had to bring those offers to my client which was there in the marketplace earlier under an MFN. My client

then analyzed the stock position, the value of
Tennis Channel as if they owned that equity
share just the way they're alleged to have
done for their own affiliates. Straight up.
we have 10-page decks with the slides of the
analysis itself. Each analysis shows it's
underwater. The costs outweigh the benefits.

It doesn't fly the channel. It doesn't fly.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Now when you say
it's underwater, could you just be a little

more specific on that?

MR. CARROLL: I can and I have --

JUDGE SIPPEL: The losses, the expenses are greater than the income?

MR. CARROLL: The costs, when you combine the projected benefits including greater distribution that they wanted from our client when you projected those benefits and you compared them to the costs they wanted for their programming, because remember, Your Honor, the fundamental economic piece at the heart of this is that for them to get greater

distribution they are charged by subscriber.

So each time they add a subscriber my client pays more money. Each time they add millions of subscribers, my client pays millions times more money.

In this case, they're asking Your
Honor to add many millions of subscribers
which will add, I won't add the precise
numbers in the public session, many millions
of cost to my client. My client is comparing
those costs and there's no claim that my
client did anything wrong here. Those are the
right costs. My client did an equity value.

The equity value they did, my client was so careful they actually called up and said to Tennis Channel give us your documents, your business records so we get it right. It's called due diligence. We want to do good due diligence here. And they ran the numbers and then to make it even better, I mean I couldn't make this up -- if I were a lawyer who wanted to have the best argument,

I couldn't make up an argument better than this and this is exactly what happened. I'm not making it up.

In addition to that, after my client did the analysis, they called them up and they gave them an explanation for why the cost benefit analysis was not a green line for an investment. Why it showed that the cost would outweigh the benefits. They explained it to them. They did that in 2006. In 2007, they did it again.

And then we get to 2009 and it's interesting to me that in their submission to Your Honor, Tennis Channel omits any reference to 2006 MFN or the 2007 MFN. You won't find it referenced in their submissions. You won't find it referenced by Mr. Phillips this morning. It's a really bad fact for them, both of them, because they came to us, presented an ownership interest and said, hey, evaluate us. Tell us what you think. And we did it, with their numbers.

Now I'm going to show you with the first witness today that their numbers they actually gave us were kind of inflated in a couple of respects. They actually gave us inflated numbers to try and sell the deal to us, but notwithstanding that, we got to the right result and we did the analysis.

In 2009, it plays out one more time. This time they come with us with a straight offer. It doesn't include the equity that they've used before with other distributors. We do the analysis again.

And it's almost as if to say how many times do we have to do this for these guys? And we still didn't refuse. My client could have said in 2009, this would have been maybe closer to discrimination. We've done this before guys. We're really tired of this. How many times do we have to tell you?

No, my client did it again. And in 2009, in addition to running the cost benefit test, my client also checked with the

field, the people out in the various regions close to the subscribers and said hey, are you getting a lot of phone calls with people wanting to have Tennis Channel because it's not carried on the stations? Because my client wanted to know, if there are a lot of people sitting up at night tired of watching bull riding or something, going I wish I had tennis, they keep a record of some of those calls sometimes. And so my client actually called out to the field and did a demand check like that.

JUDGE SIPPEL: When you said to the field, you mean to Comcast offices out in the field?

MR. CARROLL: Yes, to Comcast -yes, they have four geographic regions around
the country and then they're divided with
offices in each one. They called out to the
executives in each of the four regions and
said check with your people and get back to
me, are you getting a lot of demands from your

subscribers? Are there a lot of people here who are asking about Tennis Channel or complaining that they can't get Tennis Channel? Everybody says no.

So as a business matter, only somebody who wanted to lose money would do what they're asking us to do. And their position in this case which I would submit -- I say this with all due respect, very fine lawyers on the other side -- but it is a ridiculous position. Their position to this Court is that it is discrimination from my client not to lose hundreds of millions of dollars or whatever by putting up a channel that has no business being there and would lose us money for our shareholders.

And with all due respect, we're not running a charity organization. And I don't think the FCC rules require us to run a charity organization. They say and Mr. Phillips conceded this in his opening properly, "The FCC rule Section 616 does not

outlaw vertical integration." It doesn't say you can't vertically integrate entities. It doesn't say if you build them you have to go lose money on your businesses. All it says is don't discriminate on the basis of affiliation. Call them straight. Call the strikes and the balls the way you're supposed to call it for a business and we did. We did exactly that three times.

The last point quickly and then again I want to --

JUDGE SIPPEL: When you say it was done three times, does this have to do with new MFNs of what were the occasions for doing it three times?

MR. CARROLL: I have a time line that I'm going to give you that will lay this out in detail. There are two satellite companies that they feature as being two of the MVPDs that are the ones you should look most to, DirecTV and Dish. Both of those deals that Tennis Channel got and the

Page 172 1 distribution they got for both of those, 2 DirecTV gives them something like 3 distribution, penetration it's 4 That's the percentage of your called. 5 subscribers out there who are getting 6 distribution of the programming. And the 7 higher the number is, the more you're 8 distributing it and making it available. doesn't mean everybody is watching it, but it 10 means it's out there broadly for them to see. 11 JUDGE SIPPEL: Well, the advertisers like those numbers, right? 12 13 MR. CARROLL: Yes, the advertisers to be sure, because the more something is 14 15 national or international, the more appeal it 16 has. No dispute from my side on that. 17 JUDGE SIPPEL: for 18 Direct and I guess -- what was Dish? 19 back --Dish is about 20 MR. CARROLL: 21 22 JUDGE SIPPEL: About

MR. CARROLL: Each of those deals, they could not get a deal done with either one of them until they offered them equity. The way they got those deals with those two companies was they said, okay, you won't carry us so far, so how about if we give you stock? And they gave them a lot of stock. I won't use the percentage right here, but they gave them a lot of stock. So that ironically, Tennis Channel is now owned by -- in large part, by two of the distributors.

Now Your Honor, the idea that they would promote those two as the examples that should be compared to my client in a straight non-equity deal is ridiculous. The way they got that distribution was by offering ownership in themselves. They bought it. They bought the distribution.

Each of those, Your Honor, generated an MFN, each time.

JUDGE SIPPEL: From who?

MR. CARROLL: From Tennis Channel

to my client. And in each instance they were required to come to my client and say okay, analyze the equity, we're offering you similar terms, analyze the equity, analyze the cost and it's on each of those times that my client analyzed the equity as if it owned it, as if it was an owner of the business and valued the cost and the benefits.

JUDGE SIPPEL: So the MFN was -let me put this the right way. When Tennis
Channel had these favorable numbers available,
they went to -- from DirecTV and Dish, they
went to Comcast and said would you renegotiate
our MFN and take a look at us again because we
want a better deal?

MR. CARROLL: And they said, they basically offered the same deal. They said here we're going to offer you stock in us too, and here's the prices we're going to offer you and analyze it. And my client did, each time. And each time my client came back with a cost benefit and said nope, it's not worth it. And

explained it to them. And each time we got no disagreement from them about how we had done the cost benefit analysis. There will be no witness from Tennis Channel who is going to say they made a mistake or they didn't do it fairly or they shouldn't have been doing it. Basically, his position in the argument this morning is that we shouldn't do a cost benefit analysis. And that's ridiculous. We did the analysis.

And then Your Honor, the final offer, which is the one that I guess they're suing on in this case, because they didn't sue us after the 2006 and 2007 decisions, they didn't bring a claim, never claimed that there was discrimination by us in each of those analyses that we did in 2006 and 2007. The one we sued on is then they come in 2009 with another one. This time it has no equity piece. They're not offering us any equity. And they offer us a deal that would have greater distribution at a cost and we analyze the cost

1 again.

Three times we go through this exercise. And you know what? My client would do it, I suppose each year. This is one of those things it's not clear under the rules how many times a channel gets to come after you and keep making new proposals, but the point on my side is my client has never said no, we will not analyze it. Each time my client has said okay, give us all the information we need and we'll do an analysis.

JUDGE SIPPEL: Does your client -I'm not asking you to disclose anything of
what your client things, but is there an
element of some duty here that there's some
kind of a duty felt to continue negotiations?

MR. CARROLL: I think, frankly, in their business now with everybody wanting something from them, I mean they get pitched. Probably, Your Honor, two or three channels a day probably come in and say, "Carry us."

So I think my client is well

advised, too, to be careful and to give each one a fair review, especially somebody that they have a relationship with and they have a relationship with Tennis Channel. We were one of, Your Honor, the first ones to carry them. That's another irony in this case. We carried them before DirecTV, before Dish, and they didn't have to offer us equity to get us to carry them.

And we carried them on a sports tier, Your Honor, because that's what they wanted at the time. That was their business plan back in 2005. They wanted the deal that we gave them. They loved the deal and then they changed their mind a few years later and decided they needed to go a different way for their business. And that's why now they want to change the deal that they had done with us.

They argue that the FCC rules permit them to change a contract like this.

And, frankly, it's an unsettled area out there in the law as to what extent a contract

certainly relevant, a relevant piece of information, that I think has to be considered when you're deciding whether there's discrimination. That is if somebody has a contractual right to something, it's not discrimination for them to value that right at least. It's probably also the case that the contract couldn't preempt or supersede FCC laws.

So I think the best I would say on that issue is you have to make an accommodation. You can't ignore the fact that we had a contractual right given to us in 2005 which we did which they were very happy with until they changed their mind.

Now I'm going to touch one other issue and then I'm going to hand Your Honor something that I had planned to bring here today that I'll spend five or ten minutes on and unless Your Honor has questions I think we can get to the first witness.

Substantial similarity, similarly

And they say, "Well, why would you

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hockey.

1 have to do that?"

2 And I said, "There are some rules 3 that you have to follow?"

And they say, "What are their arguments?"

And I say, "They claim that it's kind of the same."

And they start laughing at me and they say, "You're going to sit there as lawyers and try to argue that tennis is like golf?"

Now at one level we all have -- At the common sense level, you look at it and you look at the equipment and you go "It's not like it at all." And that's not the test though. I'm not claiming that they have to use the same implements in order to be legally treated the same. But it's a good starting place.

Because if you look at the people who play them, the hockey players aren't the people who are playing tennis, you know.

They're not out there in their nice whites on the tennis courts. The hockey guys are a different group in their sweatshirts and it's just a different group.

So at a gut level common sense tells you there's an awful lot different about these things to start with and a lot of reasons to think that the audiences are different. But you don't have to take my word for it. We have experts who are going to, as they always do, disagree. The experts are going to argue over whether these things are similarly situated and they're going to have at it.

I would submit to Your Honor the best way to decide this is just look what

Tennis Channel itself wrote in its own

documents back at the time before they knew

they had this litigation. Because often what

people write before they know they're going to

be in court is the most interesting stuff.

You get a real insight into what do they

really think before they know they're going to be arguing in court. What are they really saying about things?

I've got some documents and they're featured. I won't get into the tales of them I suppose. But you're going to see in Tennis Channel's own documents in black and white, clear as can be, acknowledgments that the viewership audience for golf, hockey, all these other activities you heard about is much larger than it is for tennis.

You're going hear that the viewership is much different as to eight.

There will be a bar chart I'm going to show you. Stop me, but I think we can do bar charts at least on statistics for the sports.

Golf -- this hurts a little bit for me to say because I fall into this bracket -- is in the 50 to 55 year old bracket. It's the kind of older generation activity that people watch.

That is when you look at the median age there are people who follow this for a living. They

Page 183 go out and they poll and they find out what's 1 2 the median age of the person who is viewing 3 our programming. 4 Golf is old guys like me. It's a 5 slow game and it takes a long time. And we 6 fall asleep watching it I guess. 7 Versus is the hockey crowd. 8 Versus comes in at a different group much 9 younger than golf. In fact, Versus comes in 10 in the 36 to 40 year old group, the 30 some 11 things if you will. 12 Tennis is in the 40s, 41 to 45. 13 I have a neighbor of mine 14 who is 82 and he plays every morning. 15 Well, there you go. MR. CARROLL: 16 He's on that calculation somewhere. 17 JUDGE: You said it was 41 to what

MR. CARROLL: Forty to 45. Forty-

one to 45 is where tennis comes in for its

21 median age of its viewership.

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is it?

And this information is coming

from the experts on each side. There's not much dispute about it. They're going to argue over the significance. But what you're going to hear is that advertisers are targeting markets that they pick products based on the age of the person watching it.

My programming it's what's that stuff. Grecian Formula for graying hair and in the 36 to 40 year old, I don't know what it is. Beer maybe. But they're different products that are targeted for these things. They're different as common sense would lead to believe. They're different.

Gender. Now remember I have four daughters on this one. So this one I'm slightly conflicted in it. But it's a fact from Tennis Channel's own documents. Tennis Channel unlike the other sports appeals and is targeted much more to women than the other sports, ice hockey.

JUDGE: Say that again.

MR. CARROLL: Tennis Channel for

Page 185 1 its viewership appeals more and is targeted 2 more to women than the other sports are. 3 lot of the other sports are really very hard core men, cage fighting, bull riding. 4 5 But does the fact that the JUDGE: 6 women professionals are sometimes more 7 exciting than watching the men professionals? 8 MR. CARROLL: Ah. That gets into 9 the age issue, too, probably. 10 No, it's different. JUDGE: 11 mean the women -- I know it's not an equal 12 thing, but it's practically equal now I 13 believe to the extent that I follow this 14 stuff. They've been upping the ante on the 15 winnings. 16 MR. CARROLL: Absolutely. 17 JUDGE: And I mean it's a pretty -18 19 MR. CARROLL: Yes, it is.

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But it's not the same as

it's a good thing. And I'm not arguing

appeals to women.

against it. I think it's great that tennis

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hockey and golf. That's the point because remember. This is a discrimination case.

This is a case in which they have to show that they are similarly situated to us and that they appeal to the same viewers, that they appeal to the same gender, that they appeal to

JUDGE: Okay.

similar age groups.

MR. CARROLL: And my point is simply to show they're quite different and these differences are meaningful. And it's not discrimination for people to take account of these differences when they're making programming decisions.

They're quite proud of the fact that they appeal more to women. In fact, when they made the pitch to us in 2009 they actually featured a woman with a pocketbook as the core audience for Tennis Channel. I promise you that picture has never been featured for the core audience for Versus hockey, bull riding and cage fighting. Very

different audience.

Now I wanted, Your Honor, if I could. I put together a small binder of exhibits. I'm not going to hand it out publicly. I would like to just offer it to the Court and to the other side.

This is based on -- In fact, most of them are exhibits themselves in the case that have been admitted. A few of them are demonstratives that are based on the exhibits in the case. And I put together a little time line. I'd like to spend about five minutes on it. It's a nice, small package of materials that are sort of the key materials for us.

JUDGE: Are these the -- Now are these being offered as items for your -- These are part --

(Off the record comments.)

JUDGE: Mr. Carroll, these are part of your opening statement. That's what they're reading off it for.

MR. CARROLL: They are part of my